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and although I did not secure the bird, I had a good opportunity to observe it for sometime, making careful note of the size and coloring of the bird and the characteristic marking of the white upper tail-coverts and white tail feathers, broadly tipped with black.

I flushed the bird four or five times and as it made low flights from me, it spread its tail, which looked short, and the large white spot, on the upper tail-coverts and tail, with broad blackish band at the end of the tail, was particularly conspicuous.

The bird was alone and on some large loose rocks, at the top of the broad expanse of rock, which gradually extends to the ocean, and when flushed could have easily flown to the nearby shrubbery and trees, but in each case flew to another part of the loose rocks. At one time, when I thought the bird had gone, I was surprised to have it dart down from above in an almost perpendicular flight and light on one of the rocks in front of me.

For about a week previous to Sept. 17, there had been a very strong north wind.

The subspecies was necessarily undetermined but undoubtedly was the Greenland Wheatear (*Saxicola ananthe leucorhoa*).

The above note is offered as of interest, if not conclusive proof of the occurrence of the bird in Massachusetts.—CHAS. R. LAMB, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Stray Notes from New Brunswick.—*Uria lomvia lomvia*. An adult male in my collection was picked up in the snow at Barton Station on the Keswick River, eighteen miles above Fredericton, on Nov. 26, 1902. The stomach was empty and no doubt the bird, being lost had starved to death.

Cryptoglaux acadica acadica. Fairly common in York County frequenting the dense spruce and cedar forests. At Scotch Lake on April 8, 1902, I found a nest in a deserted woodpecker's excavation in a spruce stub. The nest entrance was about fifteen feet from the ground and ten inches from top of stub. The entire lower half of the hole was filled with feathers and rabbit fur on which the six pure white eggs were layed.

Phlœotomus pileatus abieticola. Fairly common in the spruce forests near Fredericton where they nest. Observed several times along the Tobique during winter of 1903-4.

Passerherbulus nelsoni subvirgatus. Common on the islands in the St. John River above Fredericton especially on Sugar Island where they nest in considerable numbers. An adult male secured on Keswick Island, Aug. 20, is in my collection.

Bombycilla garrula. I well remember the one and only time I ever saw this species in the east. It was a cold raw day, March 10, 1902, that I found a flock of five feeding on the frozen berries of mountain ash in a front yard on Charlotte St., Fredericton. They were very tame and I watched them as they fed, at a distance of not more than twenty feet.

Dendroica tigrina. Common during migration in the spruce forests around Scotch Lake where they can usually be found in early May feeding

in company with other warblers. Only one nesting record for the Province is known to me, namely St. John, 1884.—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon*.

Some British Columbia Records.—*Sterna caspia*. CASPIAN TERN.—An adult Caspian Tern was seen about the head of Okanagan lake for some time on July 8, 1910, keeping just out of gun-shot of me. It was in full summer plumage and constitutes the first definite record of the species for British Columbia, though I was practically certain of my identification of one some three years ago at the same locality.

***Micropalama himantopus*.** STILT SANDPIPER.—I saw this Sandpiper again last August for the first time since 1899.

The first were seen on August 8 when I took three which were feeding with some Lesser Yellowlegs; two days later at the same place (Okanagan Commonage) I saw five more and collected four of them. All were young birds in the first plumage with a few feathers of the gray winter dress coming in.

***Ereunetes pusillus*.** SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—I wish once again to put on record that this is a common, or even abundant, migrant in British Columbia from the coast to the Rockies. Here at Okanagan about the center of the Province it outnumbers the Western Sandpiper one hundred to one. During the last fall migration I scrutinized every *Ereunetes* seen, several hundred in all, through a powerful glass, and shot a number of birds I was doubtful of, all were typical *pusillus* and I have only taken three or four Western Sandpipers east of the Cascades in all my collecting.

***Limosa fedoa*.** MARBLED GODWIT.—One seen on August 7, 1910, constitutes the first record I have for Okanagan or for anywhere in the Province east of the coast.

***Dendragapus richardsoni*.** RICHARDSON'S GROUSE.—During the past few years I have shot a number of these grouse in the Selkirk and Rocky Mountains, and have been surprised at the darkness of their coloration, fully as dark as *fuliginosa*.

The shape and coloration of the tail feathers was in every instance the same as in typical *richardsoni*, and an adult male killed in the Rockies had the bare skin on the sides of the neck dull reddish and without any trace of gelatinous thickening, precisely as in all *richardsoni*. Adult males of the Sooty Grouse have the skin on sides of the neck tremendously thickened, of a deep yellow color, and with a velvety texture and wrinkled surface.

As in other Grouse this is inflated when the bird is "hooting." The hooting of the Sooty Grouse can be heard for miles, while that of Richardson's Grouse is usually inaudible at a distance of one hundred yards, though the single hoot, which all Indians say is made by the female bird, has the same volume of sound in both species.

***Xenopicus albolarvatus*.** WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER.—For twenty